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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Monday night last found us on the train bound for the capital of the nation, where all the office-seekers, office-holders and loafers go. We arrived there on Tuesday morning, and after a breakfast at the Riggs House we paid our respects to the chief officers.

Washington was never attended by a larger number of persons anxious to sacrifice home comforts for the sake of serving the government, through pure patriotism, than it is at this time. All the hotels, private boarding houses and the police station are crowded brim full. All want office, except those who have office, and they are anxiously looking after their tenure.

North Carolina is well represented in point of numbers. When we went down on Pennsylvania avenue on Tuesday morning, we thought at first we were on Hillsboro street in Raleigh; every other man we met was from North Carolina, and all wanted office—the disgraceful scramble for the official teat was never greater. Mott has resigned the collectorship of the 6th Internal Revenue District, voluntarily; in fact the Department requested him to hold on. He had made a good officer, is popular with all classes of the people, and the department hated to loose such a man. The President knows him and has great confidence in his integrity, and honesty. Cooper wants the place, and is supported for it regardless of factions in the party; Sherman men, Blaine men, Grant men, Garfield men, and Arthur men all join in the support of Tom Cooper. But old uncle Jenkins, whom every body thought had forever retired from politics, turns up as a candidate for Mott's official shoes. Henry Cowles, a young man of ability, from Statesville, is also on hand looking after his interests, and all of these parties have their friends. Then comes in Dr. R. M. Norment, who is an applicant for the mint at Charlotte, in place of Dady Cowles, and they are both represented. The postoffice at Tarboro is worth holding; Mr. Shaw, the present incumbent, is supported by the people very largely, but Mr. W. P. Williamson has concluded he would like to deal out mail matter to the Tarborians, and has put in for the position and is strongly backed by several prominent Republicans of the state. The Elizabeth City postoffice is worth having, and Mr. Gerken has just secured the prize. The collectorship of the 1st district is being looked after; Captain White, the present holder, wants to continue to hold, and has many friends, but Colonel George W. Stanton, one of North Carolina's very best and truest citizens and Republicans, thinks, very properly, that it is time for him to have something. Ex-sheriff Cobb of Edgecombe is on hand, having an eye on the Treasury for official *pap*.

The judgeship, we speak of in another column, four candidates were on the ground and ably represented, in point of numbers and ability. While the fight will be made very warm, we have heard of no dirt being thrown, and we do not believe the candidates will allow any bad blood to be made in the fight.

On Thursday a large delegation, headed by Hon W. A. Moore, of Washington county, and Hon. Jas. H. Harris called on the President, and was heartily received. After Judge Moore had introduced the delegation in a very handsome and elegant speech Mr. Harris stepped forward and said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I come to bear kindly greetings of the Republican party of my native state, and especially the greetings of the one hundred and twenty thousand Republican voters. We are not here in the interests of any man or set or faction. We are here in the interest of the entire Republican party. I beg to assure you that in North Carolina we have a live, active Republican organization, perfect in all its parts, and we hope to obtain at your hands and you administration that recognition and support that we are entitled to expect.

BY RECOGNITION I MEAN

the constituted head of the regular organization. We have a Republican State Executive committee, elected by delegates fresh from the people, at a regular state convention, and in whom the rank and file of the Republican voters have confidence and will follow. There is no real division in the Republican party of my state. There may be apparent division among individual members of the party, but these minor considerations must be subordinated to the permanent interest of the party by the working men of the party. I mean those who have kept alive the organization and have gone through the fiery ordeal of every campaign since 1860 and brought out the voters. I feel warranted in stating that the condition of the party in our state is better than it has been since 1868, and success of the party in the next election is, in my opinion, assured. Now, Mr. President, in conclusion permit me to state that in North Carolina stood solidly for you in the Chicago convention, she to-day stands in support of your administration.

The President replied, and said he was glad to hear such good news from the North State, and wanted the support of all classes. He said the best way to make his administration a success was to give it an undivided support.

The delegation left well pleased with their reception by the President and full of complimentary remarks concerning him. President Arthur has a way of making all love him who comes in contact with him. He is a large man with a larger heart, and a still larger brain, and bids fair to make a grand and successful administration.

We had the pleasure of meeting many of the distinguished men and office-holders of the nation. Among them was Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service, one of the very best officers in the government, who stands high in both social and official circles.

Tom Young, Ohio's Representative in Congress, but a man who is loved by a nation of patriots, for the size of the man's heart and head. If we were asked who was the best man in Washington we would say, Tom Young, and our answer would meet the hearty approval of all who know him. Leach and Gross would say amen.

We met Hon. O. Hubbs, the only North Carolina Republican who succeeded in obtaining credentials (the others were elected). Mr. Hubbs is always on hand looking after the proceedings of the House; faithful to his duties and his friends.

We left Washington Thursday evening, arriving home Friday morning, and found Wilmington still on the waters of the Cape Fear.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

On the evening of the 6th of January last we left the city at 8 o'clock and riding about seventy five miles we arrived at Jacksonville the morning of the 7th at 8 o'clock. We stopped at the Hotel presided over by Mr. Huggins, the Clerk of the Superior Court. After a splendid breakfast we had the pleasure of meeting several of the leading Democrats of the county, and got their views on the question of putting colored men on the Jury, and we are glad to say that of all we talked to not one opposed doing justice by the colored citizens. And stated they believed the county commissioners would, and ought to put the names of qualified colored men in the Jury box. The Register of Deeds, a Mr. Humphrey, informed us that at the meeting held the Monday previous the commissioners placed the names of a number of colored men on the list to draw the Jurors from.

At about 10 o'clock the colored citizens of the county commenced coming in to the town, and by 11 o'clock a very large portion of the colored people of the county had arrived. At 11:30 o'clock the colored convention was called to order. The convention was held for the purpose of taking steps to enforce their rights as citizens in the county. The meeting was well conducted. The presiding officer, Mr. Williams, a young colored school teacher of the county, done well, notwithstanding the fact he has had no experience in parliamentary matters. His address was very good, he spoke with moderation, but firmness and decision. We heard some fifteen short speeches made mostly by the young colored men of the county and the general conduct, style of speaking and language used was very conservative and to the point. They showed great improvement, we find quite a number of educated young men, and even the old men have improved their opportunities splendidly. We were much gratified at the large number present, the intelligence displayed and the work accomplished by the meeting.

We were informed by the county officers that the colored citizens are making money very rapidly and investing it in lands, stock and knowledge; they pointed out several colored men worth from one thousand to ten thousand dollars each. We noticed they had fine horses, good vehicles and fine clothes. They look well, dressed well, and behaved themselves as gentlemen, and what gives us more pleasure still was the good understanding existing between the white and colored people. We watched the behavior of the white people and they all conducted themselves well towards the colored people. We feel very sure that the colored people are better contented in Onslow to-day than in any county of the state with the single exception of their rights in the courts and with that guaranteed to them our white friends need have no fears of getting all the laborers they want. And if they don't accord this to the colored people we have no doubt but what they will go where they can enjoy all the rights of other American citizens.

The chairman of the county commissioners, Dr. Word, Sheriff Morrill, Clerk of Superior Court, Mr. Huggins, and the Register of Deeds, Mr. Humphrey, have all promised to deal more liberally in the future with the colored citizens than they have in the past, and we believe they mean to do it. It is to the interest of the county that they should. There is no finer lands in the State than in Onslow, the people are interprising but they must have labor, the crops can't be made without it, but we assure them from what we see and hear the colored men have made up their minds to locate and raise their families where their children can be educated and after the boys grow to be men they will be allowed all the rights other citizens enjoy.

The meeting adjourned at about 3 o'clock, we got dinner and left for home after four and after a long but very pleasant drive, made so by Mr. Horrell, one of Pender's best Republicans, who accompanied us, we arrived home, well pleased with our visit, and with best wishes for all our friends in Onslow, both white and colored.

EASTERN U. S. DISTRICT.

The vacancy made by the death of Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, Judge Eastern District of N. C. is being sought by quite a large number of able lawyers. Among those who are being pressed by their friends we find the names of Judge D. L. Russell, of Brunswick county, Judge R. P. Buxton, of Cumberland county, Judge A. S. Seymore, of Craven county, Judge W. A. Moore, of Washington, Judge W. Clarke, of Wake county, and Judge Faircloth, of Wayne county. All of these gentlemen are good lawyers of experience and would make honorable successors to Judge Brooks. But there is one thing that should be well considered by the President, no man should be appointed to fill this vacancy who is the least tainted on the question of giving equal rights to all our citizens regardless of color. We have our doubts about one of the applicants standing square on this important matter, we know of one who refused to enforce the laws and compell Democratic sheriffs to put colored men on juries, and if he was not faithful after being elected by a large colored constituency with an eight years term what would he do with a life position. Some of these applicants have been weighed in the scales and found to be good and faithful. We hope the President will give us a man who will stand firm by the law and see justice dealt with equality to all.

If President Arthur wants to appoint William E. Chandler Secretary of the Navy, or to any other position, he should be permitted to do so without being assaulted by the feather-head press. Mr. Chandler is, and always has been, Mr. Blaine's most intimate friend, in business as well as in politics. He is honest, capable, and faithful, and those are the Jeffersonian tests of fitness for office. The *Inter Ocean* has not always agreed with Mr. Chandler in politics, but it never believed him to be dishonest, corrupt, or incapable.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

William E. Chandler's appointment to the cabinet would be exceedingly agreeable to every Republican in the South. He is one of the very best Republicans in the north, and one of those northern Republicans who have always stood by the union Republicans of the south, when all the northern goard heads were abusing us Chandler was on deck in our defence.

COLORED STATE CONVENTION.

The colored convention of Onslow county have recommended a colored state convention for the purpose of taking steps to enforce the law which guarantees to them their rights as citizens. We think this convention should be held and if it is possible ways should be formed to secure to every colored man in the state equality before the law and at the ballot box.

$75,000,000 FOR EDUCATION.

Senator Logan has introduced a bill in Congress appropriating seventy-five million dollars for the purpose of education. We hope it will pass. General Logan has shown himself a friend to the poor by his advocacy of this measure. And every friend of the poor in the nation should use their influence to pass the bill.

DIED.

Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, U. S. Judge Eastern District North Carolina, died on the 6th instant, at his home in Elizabeth City. He was appointed in 1863 by Andrew Johnson. His conduct as a Judge was not approved by many of his friends. He was not an able Judge though we believe he was conscientious.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed *Good Coffee.*

HON. A. S. SEYMORE.

This gentleman is an applicant for the position made vacant by the death of Judge Brooks, and is supported by the Democratic state officers, the leading Democrats of the state and it is believed the Democratic delegation in Congress are also unanimous in his support. Judge Seymore is the only Republican holding a position on the bench of the state, and if he is appointed U. S. Judge it will make a vacancy that a democrat will at once fill, and for this reason Judge Seymore should not think of quiting his present position, and we hope the administration will consider well before taking him from it. It is said that the democrat is already selected for the place.

Judge Seymore was elected by a Republican constituency; is it right for him to resign and allow a Democrat to be given the place? We do not think it is right or honorable for him to do so, and we believe he will, when he thinks better of it withdraw. There are other reasons why Judge Seymore should not have the U. S. Judgeship but we do not desire to speak of them at this time.

There is no fight on any Federal officers in this city. The present incumbents are satisfactory to the people. No one has resigned and as far as we know have any intentions of doing so, The Wilmington *Star* of Saturday correctly states the case. Sensational prophets notwithstanding.

Messrs. Allan, of Duplin; Scott, of Onslow; Richardson and Short, of Columbus; McRae and Roads, of Cumberland; Stewart and Kerr, of Sampson, all believe it is about time of the Hon. A. M. Waddell to stand aside to give them a chance at the congressional crib.

Col. A. M. Waddell rises to explain that he is not the Mahone of North Carolina. No one can honestly accuse him of being. "Barkis is willing," we have no doubt if we would have him, but we don't want that kind of material.

Some weeks ago we made charges against A. H. VanBokkelen, and said if he would deny them in writing we would prove them; he has not attempted to do so, therefore he stands convicted of one of the most brutal crimes known to humanity.

Maj. C. M. Stedman authorizes us to state that he will postively not be a candidate for Congress, his business is very large and that in connection with his banking interest takes up all his time, and under the circumstances he says he cannot give up profitable private business for politics, and if both parties would elect him he will not accept. Maj. Stedman is very probably the strongest Democrat in this district, if not the state. He is popular with all classes, and the republicans may congratulate themselves on this piece of good news.

CITY ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. Patterson started Wednesday morning for a visit to Texas, where he goes in the interest of the University of the South.

The matrimonial fever still rages in Wilmington, with no perceptible signs of abatement. The "disease" has been declared epidemic.

The Mayor and police have had an easy time of it during the past week. Everybody on their good behavior—leaving John Barleycorn out of the question.

The naughty boys who throw rocks through people's windows, and run the risk of breaking somebody's head, as well as the glass, should be "suppressed" by the police.

Mr. C. P. Johnson, of Clinton, N. C., was the winner of the handsome Carpenter Organ raffled off at Heinsberger's a few nights since, for the benefit of St. John's Church.

The shutters to the door leading from the Opera House to the back entry of the City Hall have been changed to open outward instead of inward as a matter of precaution.

Mr. B. G. Empie has received from the Governor a commission as Notary Public for New Hanover county, and was duly qualified as such by Judge VanAmringe on Thursday.

Messrs. J. C. Heyer and Owen Fennell, Jr., have been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad in this city. We hope they may meet with abundant success.

The county poor house accommodated 77 inmates during the year just closed, of which 12 have died, 1 was sent to the insane asylum and 24 have been discharged, leaving 40 in the institution on the 1st day of January, 1882.

Dr. Deems is expected to deliver the address at the next Wake Forest commencement.

Mr. R. C. Myers, Deputy Collector of the port has been quite sick for a few days past.

North Carolina has moved to Washington from the looks of the papers giving names of arrivals there.

Ex Judge R. S. French, of this city, was stricken by paralysis on Wednesday evening last, and has since been in a condition that is somewhat alarming to his relatives and friends.

A white man named Thomas Murphy, said to have been formerly an attache of Forepaugh's circus, was arrested and jailed here, a few days since, on the charge of stealing a watch from a man from Bladen county.

The man with the long ulster, who is accused of the outrageous proceeding of stopping ladies on the streets at night and forcibly kissing them, has not yet been captured. It is hoped the police will keep a sharp lookout for him.

While in Jacksonville on the 7th we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Hoyt, one of Onslow's leading physicians. His son, who is a large merchant, Mr. Thos. E. Gilman, a cotton farmer, a merchant and a lawyer. Mr. Richard Canaday his son Henry and many other old friends.

YET AHEAD.—While looking over the tax books at the court house the other day, of 1881, we were surprised to find the names of two white males listed one at the age of 156 and the other at 207 years. Wilmington is certainly ahead as far as heard from if the *tax books are correct* (?) and we guess they are—*not.*

The Lumberton *Robesonian* calls attention to the fact that a child was abducted from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luke Cartwright, three miles west of Whiteville, Columbus county, on the 26th ult., by one Wm. Wheeler, aged 21. The child is named Martha Jane, is 10 years and 8 months old, not well grown, rather sharp, red faced and has blue eyes and long black hair. Any information concerning the little one will be thankfully received by her distressed parents.

BISHOP NORTHROP.—The newly consecrated Bishop, H. Pinckney Northrop, of North Carolina, will be duly installed at St. Thomas' Catholic Church in this city this morning, at 11 o'clock. Archbishop Gibbons, Bishop Northrop, Bishop Keane, of Richmond, and other Catholic dignitaries and clergymen arrived Friday night. It is expected that the ceremonies will be of a very imposing nature.

Mr. A. Gamburg, of Rocky Point, was in the city on Friday last and informed us that the colored people of his section have rented the largest plantation in Pender county, and have gone to work putting it in order. He says there is no question but what they will make considerable money. Mr. Gamberg is an old friend of the colored people and is always at work in their behalf and usually succeeds in what he undertakes.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.—A fire broke out Friday night, about 10 o'clock, in a one-story dwelling house, located in an alley bounded by Swann and Nixon and Seventh and Eighth streets, belonging to Mr. Alex. Wiggs, destroying that building and another smaller building on the north occupied by a colored man named Simon Council. The house of David Richardson, colored, next adjoining on the north was also partially destroyed, but by this time the fire department had gotten to work and the flames were quickly brought under control. The house of Mr. Mote, on Swann street, next south of Mr. Wiggs' dwelling, made a narrow escape from destruction.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.—The following deeds and mortgages were probated by the proper officer during the past week: Ed W Manning and wife and others, to J H Chadbourn, Jr; Wm Larkins and wife and others to M F Manning; Ed W Manning and wife and others to M A Stokely and others; Ed W Manning and wife and others to Wm Larkins; Wm Larkins and wife and others agreement concerning right of way; D S Cowan to S A Love; E E Barron, President and others, to Mary H Williams; Williams & Murchison to Eli Hinson; Williams & Murchison to Wright Shaw; Mary Knohl to E G Barker; Ang Lessman to E G Barker B S Meaked to J C Mills; M Mulcahy to S L Fremont, release. Mortgages—A A Willard and wife to First National Bank; J W Taylor and wife to Joanna Mann; John McNeal to W F Alderman; C C Mann to First National Bank.

Mrs Thos H Blount took out letters of administration upon the estate of the late Henry Nutt during the past week.

Col. O. H. Blocker has been in the city the past few days.

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Wilmington, held Monday, the following old Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected: Alfred Martin, D. G. Worth, James Sprunt, James Dawson and E. E. Burruss.

Two handsome scenes, representing the Natural Bridge in Virginia from opposite views, made up of mosses, woods, etc., and enclosed in beautiful frames, have been on exhibition in Heinsberger's show window during the past week. They were executed by Mrs. J. J. Jackson, of Pittsburg, Chatham county.

OAKDALE CEMETERY.—At the annual meeting of the Oakdale Cemetery Company, held Monday evening, Donald MacRae, Esq., was elected President, and the following were named as the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: W. H. Northrop, James H. Chadbourn, W. J. Yopp, Edward Kidder, George R. French and Dr. A. J. DeRosset.

THE BELL TOWER.—The contract for building the bell tower for the fire-alarm bell, which is to be erected on the premises of the Howard Relief Fire Company No. 1, on Fourth street, has been awarded to Elvin Artis, one of our colored contractors, for $461. The tower is to be 49 feet 8 inches in height and 14 feet square at the base, and will be weatherboarded.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. Hunt, of New York, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, agent for the same in this state, has been on a visit to this city during the past week, and on Tuesday night, at the Front Street M. E. Church, Dr. Hunt delivered an interesting discourse in connection with his mission, touching upon the workings of the institution since its formation in 1816, and its gradual growth to its present enormous proportions, during which it has distributed about 40,000,000 bibles in seventy-seven different languages.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.—At the annual meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church, held recently, the reports showed that the church had grown in the last five years over one hundred per cent. There had been added to it during the past year 28 members, 3 had been dismissed and three died. A heater, costing $225 had been put in the church, and an organ costing $200 purchased. The debt on the parsonage (about $900) had been paid in full; also the Pastor's salary, and other church expenses all met, besides which there is in bank $100 toward a sinking fund for building a larger church, and contributions to all the Assembly's objects been made. The total amount raised the past year footed up $3,332.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—A colored boy by the name of Rufus Robinson was arrested on Sunday afternoon last, on the charge of setting fire to a lot of cotton on the platform of the Champion Cotton Compress Warehouse. The watchman, a colored man named John McRae, made the affidavit, and it is said the boy confessed his guilt at the time of the arrest, but said he was instigated to commit the crime by a colored man named Lewis Williams. After reaching the guard house, however, he told Chief of Police Brock that the man who was to pay him for setting fire to the cotton was named Richardson, and finally, on the preliminary examination, he denied that he had made any such confession, or that he was guilty of the serious charge. He was committed to jail in default of security in the sum of $100, for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The following, comprising mostly the estate of the late James Cassidey, was sold at auction on Thursday last:

Four story brick building, 22x100 feet, on Market street, now occupied by Mr. Julius Samson, to Mr. E. T. Hancock, for $6,200.

The old Cassidey residence, east of Church street, lot 186x264 feet, to Mr. Jas. C. Munds, for $1,600.

House and lot, on Third street, between Nun and Church, to Mr. R. G. Barker, for $1,225.

House and lot, on Third, between Taylor and Dawson streets, to Mr. R. G. Barker, for $300.

Also, house and lot on Second, between Nun and Church streets, formerly the property of Mr. A. S. Heide, for $1,525, the Purchaser being Mr. R. G. Barker.

Walcott house, on Front street, near the cotton factory, to Mr. R. G. Barker, for $330.

Terms.—One-third cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months.

CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Arrests, fines and penalties, &c., for the year commencing on the 1st of January, 1881, and ending on the 31st of December, 1881: Affrays, 75; assault and battery, 20; assaults with deadly weapons, 7; vagrancy, 2; resisting the police, 2; fast driving, 3; drunk and down, 58; larceny, 18; violation of tax ordinance, 29; abusing police officers in the discharge of their duty, 6; sleeping in the streets, 2; safekeeping, 1; lunacy, 5; disorderly conduct, 157; drunk and disorderly, 40; forcible trespass, 3; rescuing a prisoner, 1; desertion, 1; violating market ordinance, 7; violating the Sunday ordinance, 5; suspicion, 12; mutiny on shipboard, 2; escaped from Poor House, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 4; firing pistol on street, 1; resisting police officers in the discharge of their duty, 10; attempting to rescue a prisoner, 1. Total arrests during the year, 473.

During the same period as above 287 tramps applied for and were furnished with lodgings in the station house.

The fines and penalties imposed and collected during the year footed up as follows: January, $71.70; February, $10.40; March, $5.00; April, $12.00; May, $24.10; June, $37.00; July, $38.25; August, $27.40; September, $57.20; October, $27.80; November, $40.76; December, $51.80. Total, $393.51.

We were pleased to see Mr. James Sprunt out riding a few days since.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proposals for Fuel.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 79 Saratoga Street, BALTIMORE, MD., January 10, 1882.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL for use on the Improvement of the Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of February 10, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and information can be had on application to this office, or of Mr. Henry Bacon, Wilmington, N. C.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

jan 15-2t

AGENTS wanted to sell Edison's Musical Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms. EDISON MUSIC CO., 929 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

jan 8 6m

For Sale.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS by North Carolina authors, being a portion of the library of the late GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

For List and Price address MRS. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 1-4f

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 25-3m

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 25 1y

CLUB ROOMS.

SECOND STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND PRINCESS STREETS.

FINE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, Lager, and Budweiser Beer, Cigars and Tobacco. All sorts of Imported and Domestic Cheese, Marinirte Herrings, New River Oysters, &c., &c. Call and convince yourself. Respectfully, F. W OHTMANN, Prop.

dec 11 3m

For the Holidays.

A FULL LINE OF

Goods for Christmas!

On hand, consisting in part of

ORANGES, LEMONS, CANDY,

APPLES, NUTS,

COCOANUTS, RAISINS, CITRON,

CURRANTS, PRUNES, &c.

☞Order early and avoid the rush and probability of detention.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

dec 11-6f Cor. Front and Dock Sts.

THE NEW FURNITURE STORE

OF

Behrends & Munroe

S. E. Cor. Market & Second Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Would respectfully call the attention of Purchasers of Furniture, to their stock of goods, Chamber, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Carpets, &c., which is of the most approved styles and workmanship, to which they would call the attention of the trade generally. Cash or Barter objects desired.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1882.

We publish in another column a very excellent and practical article from the *Africo-Presbyterian* of this city, concerning the public schools of this state, and the outrageous conduct of the Democratic State School Committee in forcing the children of the state to buy and use books which are not at all suitable for the purposes required. Mr. Sanders, the editor of the *Presbyterian*, is a thoroughly educated Minister, and is a man of experience.

We publish this week another installment on the University Readers to which we invite attention. It should be kept well in mind that these are the books which the State Board of Education offer our schools and the use o which it has assumed the authority to compel. We ask an intelligent and a discriminating public to judge as to the merits of these books. We ask any intelligent, competent, enterprising teacher in the state if such books could go into a school under his charge solely upon their merits. Whatever may have been the judgment displayed by the Board in its other recommendations, or adoption(?), it has certainly fallen into a most palpable blunder, either willfully or ignorantly, with respect to the Readers.

What a misfortune that the late Lord Macaulay did not live to witness the greatness of Jay Gould, who has such a strong resemblance, physically, mentally and morally to the historian's hero, William, Prince of Orange and King of England. Macaulay would probably have risked a trip across the ocean to have seen Gould. When William, the Dutchman, landed in England on his adventure for the throne, as well as the private property of his uncle and wife's father, he made a speech in such English as he could command, to the people of one of the towns through which he passed. He disclaimed any ambitious purpose or design against the crown, but said he had come for their goots, for all their goots. Such is our Jay Gould. He is for the goods, all the goods of the people, especially those of a railroad or telegraphic description.

SOME SCHOOL BOOKS.

It is to be observed that the books prescribed by the State Board of Education, for the most part are by authors who reside in the south. The Board has not yet proscribed Noah Webster's spelling book, but it is probably because no southerner has published a book of that description. There is an opportunity offered for some of the chivalry to line his pockets by publishing a spelling book and getting it adopted by the various educational bodies of the south who control the public schools.

It is also true that few if any of the books required to be used in the public schools of the state are the same series, or by the same authors, as those which private institutions of learning teach from. These are under the management of persons who, whatever may be their faults of devotion to section, instead of loyalty to their whole country, know the best instruments for carrying on their work. They are practical teachers, are more or less acquainted with the philosophy of teaching, and consequently adopt those text books which they think are the best, regardless of the interests of their southern brethren who may happen to be authors of school books.

A cursory examination of the first book of the geographical series ordained by the state board to be used in the public schools, reveals some curious things. This series is by one Mr. Maury, whilom titular commander, we believe, in the Confederate (paper) navy. Of course so distinguished and important an individual as Mr, Maury had to be provid for at the public expense, and according his crude work is ordered to be used in the public schools, and he pockets no small part of the cash of the people of North Carolina. For example, in a sketch of Cortez and Mexico, the author says that Cortez put the noble Montezuma to death.—Now Cortez had the Indian king or chieftain, as Mr. Maury prefers to call him, prisoner and it was the purpose of the conqueror to govern the country by means of the royal puppet! Montezuma was mortally wounded by some of the Mexicans while harranguing them from the palace walls of his captor, endeavoring to pursuade them to compliance with Cortez's will. In his classification of the states of the Union into sections Mr. Maury makes the southern states, the states of the late confederacy, only omitting Maryland, which he calls a middle state, and logging Tennessee and Arkansas in the list, merely, we suppose, because they seceded. If an examination of the first twenty pages of his first book discloses so much ignorance and prejudice, it may be predicated that the whole series are unworthy the place assigned them by the board of education. This matter will not be remedied until the public schools are under the control of the genuine friends of education.

THE TARIFF.

The question of a tariff for revenue or for protection is one which no party can be harmonized upon at this day in America. The most trusted men in both parties differ from their associates and the difference is caused solely by views of self-interest. Samuel T. Randall perhaps stands as high among the Democrats as any man, and he is a high protectionist; while that party, if it has any principles upon this subject, would seem to be committed to a tariff for revenue, or free trade. That party entered into the late Presidential canvass as advocates of the abolition of all the protection features of the present tariff, but General Hancock was compelled by the exegencies of the situation to write a letter to Gov. Randolph, in which he calmly repudiated the position in which his managers had placed him. It was found by the result of the election, that probably a large majority of the people of our country have some industry which they desire to protect from foreign competition.

But there is no doubt that a readjustment of the present tariff is necessary. There are certain American industries which can and do compete in the very centres of European manufacture with their products. Americans have in Manchester itself sold some cotton goods below the Englishman; and it is highly probable that we will supply Australia after a few years exclusively with many articles of manufacture which we now divide with England. Such a giant does not require protection. He is abundantly able to take care of himself,

There are, however, other branches of industry which require protection for their successful development. There are some agricultural products which would be destroyed if foreign competition was free. Hence the exceeding nicety of the problem of a readjustment of the tariff. It is to free what does not need protection; to protect those which need it; and to make the tariff one which will raise the necessary and usual revenue without burdening or favoring any of the diversified objects of American enterprise. There is probably no better method of arriving at the golden mean than by commission of business men, manufacturers and agriculturalists, who are competent both by general and special knowledge, of forming sound opinions on the subject. This is a non-partisan matter, and as it affects purely the business of the country, it would seem that a calm mind would recognize the propriety of appointing such a commission, who should be required to make a report and recommendations to Congress within a year from the date of appointment. Such a commission would arrive at a more correct conclusion than a congressional committee, each member of which would be controlled by the wants of his constituency. (If such a commission be appointed we protest against the man who does the editorial writing for the *Star* newspaper of this city being one of it. He is completely bewildered by the tariff, free trade, the Democratic party, the south, Jeff Davis and the other furniture of his brain, to separate one from the other in a report or what he calls "an article.")

THE UNIVERSITY READERS.

Continuing our article of last week on the above books, we will take another lesson. "There once lived in the sunny south, two little birds that were mates. These little birds loved each other and built a nest in a high tree" &c. (Second Reader p. 54) This lesson goes on to relate the astounding fact, that one of these little birds laid four eggs, and sat on them, and hatched out little birds, &c., &c. This is the kind of mental diet that the intellectual stomach of American youth are presumed to be able to digest. Some members of the class using this book, might perhaps be able to go a step in advance of the lesson, and say that they had seen the same things in higher latitudes than the "sunny south." Others might be able to say whether there have ever been *more than two* little birds in the same region. Some of the class might know whether it is common for *little* birds to make their nests, as these two little birds did—"in a high tree."

One example more:

"Look at the face of this gentle old cow; see her mild eye. What could we do without old Mooly. She gives us rich milk. Do you like milk to drink? Butter is made from the cream that forms on the top of the milk. *The flesh of the cow and ox is good for food.* It is beef. A young cow is a calf. The flesh of the calf is veal. A young sheep is a lamb. The flesh of the sheep is mutton, and is good for food. Pigs are not nice and clean like sheep. Large pigs are hogs. The flesh of hogs is used for food too; it is pork," &c. (Second Reader p. 46.)

These astounding revelations of natural history, must be very startling, especially to those children that have been familiar with these things every day of their lives! It is true that "a young cow is a calf"? A cow is a heifer that has a calf. "The young of the cow is a calf."

If the cow is a calf, the calf is a cow. If both are cows, both are calves. There is a distinction between a sheep and a lamb—also between a pig and a hog. Great looseness of definition has pervaded American literature. Our small dictionaries have had very few correct definitions. Beautiful, handsome, pretty, fine, splendid, magnificent, &c., all convey nearly the same idea to a great majority of American youth. Such teaching as the above is well adapted to perpetuate the confusion of ideas. The babel of literature is equal to the great Babylonian confusion. All teaching of definitions in school is a public evil, except in so far as it is founded on the Etymology of words.

"What a gay life I lead!" (*How* gay a life). "What a good thing it is to be a fly." (How good a thing). "What a funny looking creature." (This has been omitted in last edition). In all these examples an *adverb* is required. This use of "What" is never allowable; yet it is fully sanctioned and abundantly used in these readers. "Like better to be a fly" (page 52, 2d Reader). The practice of using adjectives for adverbs, occurs too frequently in these books, to be charged to *accident*, or to a slip of the pen. I prefer to be a fly—is the correct expression. "I am well off"—should be—I am well situated. This use of "off" is anomolous and awkward. "All at once I heard a shout," (3rd Reader, p. 50). This ridiculous expression is intended to say—I suddenly heard a shout. (Page 51). "We left the ship in our boats." Did they put the ship into the boats, and leave it there? "He takes the fish he has caught on shore and eats it." Fish caught on shore must be peculiar; perhaps he means the fish he has caught, he takes on shore, &c. (Page 58).

"Once a teacher by the name of MR. White." (3rd Reader, p. 149). It is not probable was named MR.!

"Would you like to ride in a sail-boat? or in a row-boat? or in a wagon? or on a horse?"

"I like a row-boat."

It is evident that the young reader is to understand that the question, "which do you prefer?" is both asked and answered; but the question intended is neither asked or answered! The question would be sufficiently answered by saying, "I like all of them." The answer here given is not a proper answer to either the question asked or the question intended to be asked! The question asked is, "would you like to row in a boat, &c." The answer says nothing about riding—speaks only of the boat; "I like a row boat."

This exercise will afford the teacher a good opportunity to exercise the class in correcting loose reasoning; and is a kind of logic that *should always* be corrected in children—and certainly should not be taught to them. To put an interrogation point between the members of a compund sentence, is also evidently wrong.

(2nd Reader, p. 18.) This sentence will also afford the teacher an excellent opportunity to exercise a class in correcting false logic, false rhetoric and violations of refined taste. The small talk to children may be correct, and yet as simple as children's capacity require,

"There are many animals useful to us that live in the water." Perhaps he meant, many animals useful to us, live in the water—but if that had been his meaning he would have placed a comma after *us*. It is still better to change the construction and make a saving of twenty-five per cent. in the number of words! All such expressions as "ever so fine," "then down they went," &c., &c., (p. 73, 3d Reader) are not in good taste. "Such a *mile* of a thing," (page 68.) "I can't make bread like a baker," (4th, p. 131.) *Like* should not be used adverbially. I can't make bread *as* a baker can. Bread *like a baker* would be a novel. "*Darlingest* thing," (1st Reader p. 58.) Shades of the great! Where are our dictionaries!!

"Brevity is the soul of wit." "Variety is the spice of life." The style of the book is tautological, exhuberant and expleting—especially in the original parts.

"A ship once had on board a pet monkey. This monkey would climb the masts, run up and down the rigging, and its antics made sport for all on board. There was a lady on the ship had a baby that was only a few months old, &c., &c., (3d Reader.) This sentence is greatly lacking in brevity. A monkey on board a ship amused the passengers by running up and down the rigging, &c., &c. A lady on board had a baby only a few months old, &c. Here is a large saving of words—nearly fifty per cent.

"The daisy was accordingly spared and arrived," &c, (4th Reader, p. 62.) This construction is contrary to a well known rule. The fault is not in the violation of the rule but in violation of a law of our nature. When an active verb is joined to a passive, or a neutre verb by the conjunction *and*, it seldom makes a euphonous sentence, unless each has a subject expressed, as: "The daisy was spared and it arrived," &c. This principal gives rise to the rule—"conjunctions connect verbs of like moods and tenses and in the same voice."

A prominent officer of the United States Coast Survey has informed the *Eastern Shore Herald* that the oyster-beds north of Virginia and Maryland are practically exhausted, and that the present methods of working the Virginia and Maryland beds will, in a comparatively short time, destroy them also.

The Trouble at the South.

Certain contested elections from southern states will presently come before Congress. At the same time, hundreds of southern journals, noticing the very large immigration of the past year, and many other facts which the annual statistics disclose, will lift up their voices to bewail the lack of immigration to the south. It may not appear to them that the statistics and the political contests have any connection. But they have, nevertheless.

Immigrants come to this country by the hundred thousand yearly. But they do not settle at the south. For a long time we were told this was because of slavery, and in part it was. Then slavery was removed, but we were told that carpet-bag misgovernment and excessive taxation did the mischief. Possibly that was also true to some extent. But the local governments so intensely hated by the dominant class at the south have been swept away. Governments established by white Democrats have reduced taxation so far that scarcely a single southern state pretends to pay the whole of its debts. Reasons are given, it is true, for "scaling" and compromising indebtedness, or for refusing to pay; it is not to the present purpose to inquire whether they are sufficient. The fact remains that enormous debts have been put aside, *not* to be paid, and interest has been reduced, rightly or wrongly, and taxes have been cut down until the average rate at the south is far below that of the least populous and wealthy northern states. And still, immigration does not come. The latest census shows that out of 6,676,360 inhabitants of foreign birth, only 334,095 are found in all the thirteen states south of the Ohio and Potomac line, and more than one-third of these, 114,516, are found in one far southwestern state, Texas. Even that state had a larger proportion of foreign-born residents thirty years ago than it has now. As for the rest, less than 220,000 in twelve of the fairest and most fertile states of the Union, they constitute less than 1 per cent of the population.

The impulsive southerner does not lack reason. He asks himself the cause of this strangely persistent avoidance of the southern states. Is it because those states are unhealthy? Not at all, for immigrants settle in vast numbers in parts of the northern states where the death-rate is highest. Some portions of the south are sought for recovery of health by invalids from all over the country, and many portions are notably healthy. Is it because the soil is poor, or the natural resources scanty? No one knows better than the southern citizen that this cannot be the cause. In fertility unsurpassed by any land in the country, vast tracts at the south lie unoccupied, or are offered almost as a gift. Is it because there is not opportunity for diversification of industry? On the contrary, vast quantities of the very best coal and iron in the land may be found in many parts of the south, and the facilities for many kinds of manufacture, particularly of cotton, are unsurpassed. Is it because capital is lacking to develop the resources of this region? So it was said ten years ago. But a decade of enormous prosperity to agriculture, in nearly all its branches, has now passed. The producers of the south have reveled in the greatest crops ever known, and the census will show that they have accumulated a vast amount of wealth. Still the resources remain undeveloped, and the westward march of the great army of immigrants turns never toward the southern states.

No, brethren of the south, the cause is precisely that which sends a host of southern cases to the Committee on Contested Elections. The difficulty is in yourselves. You have not learned to maintain equal laws for all. You do not obey or enforce the laws. You do not respect the Constitution, and have never yet been really willing to submit to and uphold a free government. The whole people do not rule at the south, and never have ruled, and at heart you do not intend that they ever shall rule. In place of the whole people, you set up a certain favored class, whom you call "the people," and demand that all power, honors, emoluments and functions of government shall be given to them. You enforce only such laws as that class wishes enforced. You have one law for the rich and another for the poor, one law for the white and another for the black, one law for a "good Democrat" and a very different law for any Republican of either color or any nativity.

The consequence of this state of things is that life and property are not secure. They have not the protection at the south of equal laws fairly and faithfully administered. This fact appears with especial clearness at the so-called elections. Contests are common because the election is usually a fraud. Until the south can get rid of this state of things, and put down forever the pestilent politicians whose interest it is to keep the south misgoverned and lawless, it is mere folly to hope for immigration. Men who fly from despotic misrule abroad have sense enough not to subject themselves to arbitrary mob-law in the United States. The foreign despot, at the very worst, gives his subjects some protection for life and property. Democratic misrule at the south gives no protection to anybody—unless he chooses to be a Democrat.—*New York Tribune.*

Ex-President Hayes is spending much of his time reading over the scrap-books made by one of his clerks who, during his four years of the Presidency, spent his entire time in reading the newspapers and clipping out everything that was said about the President and his family, good, bad, and indifferent. These scrap-books fill a large library, and are a feature of curious interest. Mr. Hayes is reported to enjoy the reading of them very much.

General Joseph Johnston denies that he said Jeff Davis stole $2,500,000, but admits that Davis had this amount of money, and never accounted for the disposition of it, which improves the reputation of Mr. Davis very little.

The School Book Question.

Some of our contemporaries are discussing the merits of the school books which the State Board of Education have adopted for the public schools of the state.

We are not inclined to enter into the discussion. We think it will be fruitless, since the entire so-called system of public instruction in North Carolina is largely under the influence of politics and favoritisms. Under the circumstances reform cannot be expected.

The only hope for education in the state is to divest the whole subject of any political significance. Some will say this cannot be. The legislature enacts the school laws and the political affinity of the majority will determine the character of the law.

We answer, not necessarily. In the northern states the educational interest is equally safe in the hands of either party.

We have not carefully examined the books selected by the Board of Education, especially the readers about which so much has been said, and therefore will not venture an opinion as to their merits.

Whether the Board of Education, received and followed suggestions from educators and others interested in selecting the books now in use, we know not. At any rate we know that such suggestions were sought from educators and others of both races throughout the state.

We favor a uniform series of text books for the public schools, but question the qualifications of the present Board of Education, or any other similarly constituted, to make a suitable selection. Such a Boad, consisting of men who have scarely seen the inside of a school room for a quarter of a century, and who have consequently no practical knowledge of teaching, must be almost entirely dependent upon outside influences in making a selection of books.

Nor do we accept the theory that the selection ought to be left to the school trustees and teachers of local districts. These might be better qualified than the Board of Education; but under such an arrangement it would be impossible to scure uniformity.

Our plan would be something like the following: Let the laws be modified and the school system so reformed as to provide for the establishment of a primary school in every township in the state, for a graded school in each of the larger towns and more populous districts, and for an university. These schools should be open to all without distinction, unless the citizens or their representatives select to accommodate a prejudice and provide the luxuries of separate schools with equal facilities for different races.

Ample appropriations should be made to keep these schools open for an average time of nine months during each year and to pay teaches living salaries.

Now, as to the text books. Let a board of eighteen persons, say nine [illegible] primary schools, six from the graded schools and three from the university, be appointed for the purpose by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who, with himself, shall select the books.

If some such plan as the above could be adopted the schools of the state could be systematized and freed from the burden of politics and favoritism. Under the present arrangement there is but little to hope for.—*Africo-Presbyterian.*

Consecration of Bishop Northrop.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Rev. H. Pinckney Northrop, for sometime past the Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, was to-day consecrated bishop of that See, at the Cathedral in this city, which was filled to its entire capacity, and thousands of people stood in the streets in the rain while the procession passed from the Episcopal residence to the Church. Grand high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Gibbons, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Keane, of Richmond. The consecration was conducted by the Archbishop, assisted by Bishops Becker, of Wilmington, and Gross of Savannah. Among other distinguished visitors present were Bishops Moore, of St. Augustine, McCloskey, of Louisville, O'Farrell, of Trenton, Chotard, of Dincennes, Kane, of Wheeling, Watterson, of Columbus, Monsiquor Quinn, Vicar General of New York, Father John, Superior, of the Passionist order, and Father Shauer, Superior of the Redemptorist order. Several hundred priests and seminarians participated in the ceremony.

The Senate committee on Finance has agreed to reccommend the enactment of the principal provisions of the two bills introduced by Mr. Rollins, concerning the terms of internal revenue collectors, and subsequently reported to the Senate a substitute bill, combining their features, which provides that hereafter collectors of internal revenue shall be appointed for a term of four years, and that the commissions of all internal revenue collectors who shall have served four years or more on the 30th of June next shall expire on that day, and the term of all other collectors then in office shall expire when they have completed a term of four years. It is provided, however, that all collectors heretofore or hereafter appointed shall after the expiration of their terms hold their positions until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Ninety men were hanged in the United States last year according to law, and as many more were lynched. Arkansas leads the list with fifteen hanged by the verdict of courts, and several lynchings. If justice had been unrestrained by the technicalities of law and other crosses, the list would have been larger by considerable, and Chicago would have furnished her quota.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Why the Bourbon Democracy Will Be Defeated.

The *Republican* met Colonel W. F. Henderson, of Lexington, N. C., yesterday, and proceeded to glean some information relative to politics in the Tar-Heel state.

"How does it stand with the Bourbons in your state?" said our political pump

"The North Carolina Democracy has taken water and their ship is without a compass. They went into power on the plea of retrenchment and reform. Then they reformed by taking from the people the right to choose by their votes the justices of the peace, and appointed such men as would at the bidding of the Bourbons do their will. Then they have taken from the people the right to elect their county commissioners by their own votes, but authorize the magistrates to meet and by a majority vote elect the county commissioners, and as a general thing have elected men to fill those important places of trust and responsibility, and who did not meet the approbation of the people. There is a class of liberal Democrats who will vote with us for men who will oppose these oppressive measures."

"Then there is dissatisfaction in the Bourbon ranks?"

"Yes, they are not satisfied with this Bourbon legislation. At the last General Assembly they passed a law known as the 'prohibition law,' and in the first section of the bill they make it a misdemeanor to manufacture any spirits or malt liquors in the state, but permit the sale to druggists only. And the penalty imposed for violating the law is a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 and imprisonment."

"Is this law popular?"

"No, on the contrary. It is authoritatively stated that Governor Jarvis will call the General Assembly together to repeal the law relative to the county governments. The prohibition act was submitted to the people to reject or to ratify, and F. N. Cooper, chairman, and others of the anti-prohibition movement took charge and the bill was defeated by 116,000 majority. Thousands of anti-Bourbons are willing to cooperate with the anti-prohibitionists to carry the state and to restore all to the people of the state that has been fraudulently taken from them, and the Republicans of the state, prohibition or anti-prohibition, will stand together to defeat Bourbonism."

Dr. Gray, of Utica, the oldest and one of the most celebrated experts in insanity cases, agrees with his professional brethren that Guiteau's motive was revenge. He believes that the crime originated in personal malice; when, after Blaine told him to say no more on the Paris Consulate, he heard the President through the door say: "I will not see Mr. Guiteau." Then the assassins warning letters were not replied to by the President, which he took worse than a refusal, as they implied indifference about him. He first thought of killing Blaine, but reflected that Garfield's death would involve Blaine's overthrow, and also bring in another government, of Guiteau's own creation. The Doctor also says that from personal contact with Guiteau, and from the latter's own statements to him when visiting his cell, he believes him to be utterly vicious and without even the ordinary moral instincts. His life has been one of unbridled vice, and he has used theology as a cloak for it. As Dr. Gray was admitted to the jail repeatedly by orders of the District Attorney to visit with Guiteau and study him, he has had the very best possible opportunity for forming a correct estimate of his character.

Congressman Blackburn has written a letter to General Burbridge on the matter at issue between them, but it does not sound at all like him. Blackburn is nothing if he is not impetuous, and from the character of his usual speech one would judge that he usually ate a Yankee or a southern Unionist whenever he felt an appetite, but his note to Burbridge is quiet and well-bred; and although he refuses to retract anything, he evidently does not care to encourage a duel of pens or swords.—*Inter Ocean.*

In the Corporation Court of Lynchburg a little white boy named Charles Harris, scarcely out of knee-pantaloons, was tried on the charge of grand larceny, convicted, and his punishment assessed at two years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Though but tgelve or thirteen years of age, this boy's career has been one of astounding depravity, and he has been in the clutches of the law not less than eight or ten times within the last two years.

Senator Ben Hill is the most conspicuous type of the Pharisee that we have in public life. He is always weeping over the sins of somebody else.—Just now he is mourning because Mahone and other Democrats in the south are so wicked, and is uncommonly wretched because some of the Georgia Democrats have left the old bourbon party, and have inaugurated an independent, progressive party.—*Inter Ocean.*

When an ultra fashionable lady can't suddenly turn a street corner without the brim of the aggregation on her head, called a hat for short, rasping the eyes of a man on the opposite side of the street, it is time for the great public educator called the press to enter an emphatic protest against the fashion.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Virginia father has eleven children named in the consecutive Latin numerals from "Primus" to "Undecimus." At the birth of the tenth boy the latter was named "Decimus Ultimus," or tenth or last; but somehow another son followed, and was dubbed "Undecimus."

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed *Good Coffee.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL do the handsomest

Paper Hanging

of any man in the State. I have

Shades

Of all kins and qualities. The prettiest in the market.

UPHOLSTERING

AND

REFITT NG

Of old furniture done in the most substantial manner.

Carpets cut, made and put down.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

GOODS AND WORK GUARANTEED.

BENJ. F. WHITE,

Market between 2d and 3d street. nov 6—tf

Coal and Wood!

GRATE, STOVE AND CHEST NUT SIZES

Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH

WOOD.

OAK,

ASH,

LIGHTWOOD, &c.,

Very low. Sawed for Stoves or in long sticks, by

J. A. SPRINGER.

nov 20-1m

GLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St.

CAPT. JIM MCGOWAN WILL FURNISH the best Whiskey for the Money in the City. Fine Cigars, Oysters, &c. Call and see him oct 30-1y

WATER WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having engaged a competent and experienced PLUMBER, from the North, beg to notify the public that they will hereafter combine with their present Iron and Copper Work the business of

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

By doing FIRST CLASS WORK at reasonable prices they hope to merit any order their customers may leave with them.

dec 4-1m HART, BAILY & CO.

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds Made Fresh every day, at

C. E. JEVENS,

Second St, 2d door below Post Office. dec 19 1y

French Confectionary.

I am now prepared to furnish the finest and cheapest assortment of Confectionaries in town at the lowest prices. One thousand pounds of Gum Drops at 12½ cents per lb.

ZIMMERMAN'S,

Cor. Second and Princess Sts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—SUPERIOR COURT.

Julius Ellinger and Ethan Dreyfus, partners in trade under the firm name of Julius Ellinger & Co., Plaintiffs.

against

Z. C. Myers, Administrator of George Myers, deceased, Defendant.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of said George Myers, deceased, are hereby notified that a creditors' bill has this day been filed by the Plaintiffs against the Defendant, to secure a settlement of the intestate's estate according to law. All creditors of said estate are hereby further notified to appear before the undersigned, at his office, in the city of Wilmington, on or before Monday, January 9th, 1882, and file the evidences of their claims, or they will be debarred from participating in the assets of said estate.

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk Supr'r Court dec 6-4t New Hanover County.

Eureka House.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all OLD BILLS must be settled before any NEW ONES are CONTRACTED.

Yours, respectfully,

jan 14f R. F. STEDE.

NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 12 M.

A. E. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

jan 1-6t

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN 15, 1882.

Carteret County News.

BEAUFORT N. C., Jan. 9, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—The colored citizens of our town and county celebrated the 19th anniversary of their emancipation on January 21, 1882. The Star band of Newbern discoursed most pleasant music for them, and, in fact it was a most enjoyable affair. The leading white Republicans were serenaded early in the morning, and among the most noted was our collector of customs, Colonel A. C. Davis, who always entertains the colored citizens of our town when he is called upon; and we will here remark that no truer friends to the colored people live than Col. Wm. P. Canaday and Colonel A. C. Davis.

The procession was duly formed at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Washburne Seminary, and in the following order:

Chief Marshal—S. A. Blount.

Assistant Marshals—Cæsar Manson, Louis Washington, James Davis, Cain Davis.

President—Louis Stephens; 1st Vice President, David Parker, in carriages.

Star Band, of Newbern—S R. Richardson, leader.

Chaplain—Rev. Stephen I. Turner; Orator, George H. White, in carriages.

Colored school children; the Atlantic Society; Colored citizens.

The procession marched all over our town, and was halted at the grand stand at noon. The exercises were opened by Mr. David Parker, First Vice President, who stated the object of the assemblage, and introduced the Chaplain, Rev. Stephen I. Turner, who offered up a most impressive and beautiful prayer.

Music, by the Star Band.

Mr. Louis S. Stephens was then introduced by the Chief Marshal, who responded in a most feeling and eloquent manner, and then introduced Captain Appleton Oaksmith, who spoke for one hour, and did credit to himself, as he always does.

Music by the Star Band.

Mr. George H. White of Newbern was then introduced, and we are compelled to say that his race should be more than proud of him.

The next speaker was Mr. John T. B. Noe, who, as he always does, did himself justice. We would like to quote from the several speeches, but our time and space forbids.

A festival was held at the Seminary, in the evening, which was largely attended by both white and colored.

We noticed upon the grand stand the following white citizens of our town and community: Colonel A. C. Davis, John T. B. Noe, J. T. Avery, Capt. A. Oakamith, George W. Charlotte, Mayor W. J. Bushall, and several others.

Large quantities of rice have been shipped from here to Charleston this season, and there is more to follow. It is surprising to us that your city has too long failed to bid for that traffic. You should wake up and stop it on the way.

You shall have a good number of subscribers from old Carteret ere the close of January. Keep a sharp look out and inform us of Colonel Ally's doing's; he must be after something.

Success to the POST. More anon.

QUID NUNC.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

The French eat their jackasses and the Americans make Mayors of theirs, and both claim to be in the right of it.

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (*in the bean, not ground,*) bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, *good quality, honest quantity reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound packages, "No. 34" or "No. 41."* Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "*Ideal*" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular. Respectfully, &c.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & Co.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use Thurber's brands. dec 13-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

M. M. KATZ'.

THE FINEST ASSORTED STOCK EVER brought to Wilmington, with all the latest Novelties and Shades in

DRESS GOODS.

Satin Marveilleux, Satin de Lyon, Rhadamas, Surrahs, Brocades, Moire Antique, Camel's Hair, Silk Velvets, Plushes,

COLORED, BLACK AND ILLUMINATED CASHMERES,

Henriettas, Mohairs, Suitings, Alpacas and Plaids in endless variety, Passamenterie, Fringes and Trimmings White Goods, Housekeeping Goods,

DOLLMANS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS.

Men and Boy's Wear, Flannels, Merino Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces and Edgings,

CURTAIN LACES, CREPES,

STAPLE & DOMESTIC GOODS.

In fact everything desirable. Warranted to come up in price and quality, to any samples from retail houses North.

Call and save extra expense in buying from

M. M. KATZ,

36 Market Street.

dec 11-tf

AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND.

11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET,

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Christmas Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.

FIRE WORKS

AND

FIRE CRACKERS!

MINCE MEAT

AND

PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

FamilY SupplieS!

Prices will suit as well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

dec 11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROF. MOORE'S

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO MY FRIENDS.

WHAT I HAVE DONE AND AM DOING.

SEE CERTIFICATES BELOW.

I HAVE APPOINTED JACOB JOHNSON, Dock street, as my Agent in the city of Wilmington.

PROF. W. H. MOORE.

Prof. Moore's Tree of Life is a purely Vegetable Compound, remarkable for cleansing the System, Purifying the Blood, removing Fever, Hotness of the Skin and giving relief to all disorders of the body or system. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, a certain cure for Pains and Aches, Cramp Colic, Rheumatism, Cuts, Sprains, Neuralgia, Toothache and Dyspepsia. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of $4.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, P. O. Box 563, Newbern, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Willing Salve is remarkable for curing Scrofula, Burns, Ulcerated Sores of all kinds, Boils, Scratches, Fish poison, Rotten feet, Corns, Bunions and Piles. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Chill and Fever remedy, a certain spacific in all cases of Chills, Ague and Fever or Billious attacks. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Liver, Kidney and Consumption Pills are guaranteed to cure any disease arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a malarious condition of the atmosphere. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. Moore's Powders, Remarkable for removing Colds, Aches and Pains from the human race. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedies will be forwarded to any part of the country by sending the price, $4.00, to me at Newbern, N. C.

PROF. W. H. MOORE.

ATTENTION

BUYERS!

PERSONS BUYING DRY GODS FOR CASH will get all the advantages they are entitled to, in buying from me, as I do business EXCLUSIVELY FOR cth buying and selling.

I invite your attention to my Staple Stock of

LINEN TABLE GOODS,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES. ETC.

I keep the best and cheapest stock of

TOWELS.

Ladies and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Handsome Embroidered and Mourning Handkerchiefs.

NECK TIES FOR LADIES, in every style.

SPANISH LACE TIES and FICHUS, black and white.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, from 15 cents to $1 50.

THE BEST 50 cent CORSET IN THE CITY.

THE BEST $1 00 CORSET EVER SOLD.

SEETING SHIRTING and COLORED HOMESPUN

All kinds of Goods for

Men and Boys' Wear.

The celebrated

North Carolina Cassimeres and Kerseys

Sold by me surpasses any other Goods for durability and economy—it is almost impossible to supply the demand

The readers of the POST are respectfully invited to give me a call. I promise in return good Goods at fair prices, polite attention and honest dealing.

Jno. J. HEDRICK,

Market street, corner Store,
dec 4—1m North side.

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE,

J. D. STELLJES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAS IS AT HAND. KOCH, THE Bar-tender is always on HAND, standing ready to serve the finest liquors in the State. A Restaurant attached, where the best the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the politest waiters are the only ones we employ.

dec 11-1y

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 8, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and engravement, and also to do hard rubber work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to. apl 11 1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Sunday, AUG. 28, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows.

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

8:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Goldsboro, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, Jacksonville. Stops at Ettrick, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

8:00 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
7:20 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

9:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
3:30 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Route for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. Through stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

5:00 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday). A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A. M. and Norfolk 12.25 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M., and 5.15 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.00 A. M., and 5.15 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
june 26 tf

PETERSBURG R.R. Co

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

All Classes and Conditions Can Travel,

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

ON THE

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

You can go from Ream's to Petersburg and back for 60 cents.

From Stony Creek to Peter burg and back for $1.25.

From Jarratt's to Petersburg and back for $1.95.

From Belfield to Petersburg and back for $2.55.

From Plessant Hill to Petersburg and back for $3.25.

From Garysburg to Petersburg and back for $3 60.

From Weldon to Petersburg and back for $3.90.

Take care to ask the Agent at the Stations for the sort of ticket you want.

You cannot get the Round Trip Tickets on the Cars.

Get full information from the Agents, and notice the conditions and limits on your tickets; they will be strictly adhered to.

W. P. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. jy 24-tf

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W. & W. R. R.] Daily at.....6.40 p m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond.....5 p m " 8.13 a m
Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at m and 1.10 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Baltimore at 11 m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at m and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at New York at 6. and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 8.50 a. m, trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

1882.

Harper's Young People

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. III. commences November 1, 1881.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The YOUNG PEOPLE has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

TERMS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per Year, Postage Prepaid, $1 50.

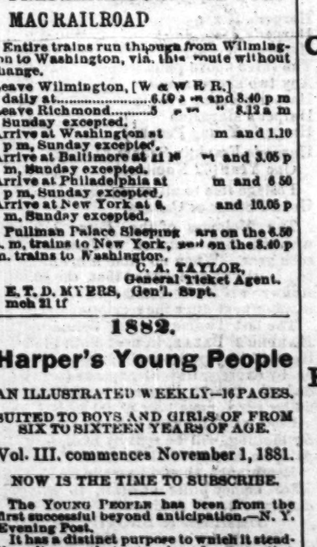
SINGLE NUMBERS Four Cents each.

The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price $3 00, postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 35 cents; postage 12 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.



april 25-6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size, 30 Feet Front

BY

380 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

LOT OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 80 Feet,

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

The Lots

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter, to

W. P. CANADAY,
Wilmington, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished $1.00 per day.

Meals at all hours—15 to 35 cents, as per order.

Oysters in season, and in every style.

Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.

The traveling public attended, and meals sent to any part of the city desired at short notice.

Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.

Cart-yard also connected with the House.

Families furnished at their residences with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; charge, delivered, 20 cts. each.

RATES FOR FAMILIES.

One person, 2 meals a day, per week.....$2.75
" " 3 " " " " 3.25

Luncheon, in neat packages ..... 15 cents.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

We invite our patrons to examine our cooking department daily, as to its cleanliness, &c.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Caterer and Cook.

ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.

Located in the centre of the City, on Market Street, between Second and Third. Wilmington, N. C. JOS. C. HILL,
oct 30 tf Proprietor.

NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 14th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

THE

Toledo Weekly Blade

is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen others, known to and approved by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.

TERMS:

For Three Months, post-paid, - 50 cts.
For Six Months, - - - $1.00.

NASBY PORTRAIT FREE.

Every subscriber to the BLADE, during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid

PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE,

in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 50 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

Specimen copies of the BLADE mailed to any address upon application. Send your subscription at once. Address

BLADE CO.,
Toledo, O.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS OR BUILDING LOTS

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of Digestion, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Others.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and

Sold by all Druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

B. D. MORRILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second Between Princess and extent Streets.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work executed, and charges moderate.

Shop on how on file in the city.

dec 7-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after JAN. 1, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....8.20 P M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....5.50 A M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at.....10.10 P M / Arrive at Wilmington at 7.32 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 5 { Leave Wilmington at.....8:00 A. M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....7.35 P. M

No. 6 { Leave Charlotte at.....4:15 A. M / Arrive at Wilmington at...5:55 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte.....8.00 A. M
Arrive at Shelby.....12:00 M
Leave Shelby.....1:00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte.....5:00 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

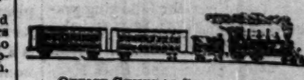
Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W., C. & A. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Jan. 8 tf General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Dec. 1st, 1881, at 6:10 a. m, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon.....12.50 P M
Leave Weldon.....3.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot.....9.55 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....6.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon.....1.15 A M
Leave Weldon.....6.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot.....1.50 P M

DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER, Daily, No. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....1.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon at.....9.00 P M
Leave Weldon.....1.35 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.15 A M

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7:15 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.15 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No. 45 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
dec 1-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOV. 6, 1881, at 1.45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington.....10.40 P M
Leave Florence.....3.20 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.....5.30 A M
Arrive at Columbia.....6.40 A M
Leave Columbia.....10.10 P M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction.....10.20 P M
Leave Florence at.....2.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 43 East.

Leave Wilmington.....11.46 P M
Arrive at Florence.....3.15 A M
Leave Florence.....1.26 P M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.15 P M

Mail and Passenger Daily, 42 East 45 West.

Leave Wilmington.....8.35 A M
Arrive at Florence.....12.35 A M
Leave Florence.....1.45 A M
Arrive at Wilmington.....5.30 P M

Train No. 42 and 45 stops at all stations. No 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. C. & A., C. F. & Y. V., Atlanta, Athens, Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Connects Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 6-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1882.

Colored Citizens of Onslow County in Council.

The convention of colored citizens met at Jacksonville, January 7, 1882, in the court house, at 11.30 o'clock.—Mr. M. P. Williams called the convention to order. On motion of P. W. Williams Rev. J. F. Everett was elected temporary chairman, M. P. Hawkins was made secretary and R. Kinsy assistant secretary.

The temporary chairman addressed the convention very briefly. He expressed his pride and gratitude on being a member of the first colored county convention ever held in the dear old county of Onslow. He commented upon the object of the convention, &c.

On motion of P. W. Williams, the chair announced the following gentlemen a committee on credentials: B. H. Henderson, chairman; J. Taylor and C. Chapman.

While the committee were looking over papers, the Hon. A. Lloyd delivered an able address. He commented severely on the disfranchisement of the colored citizens of this county.

The committee on credentials reported the delegates all present except two.

On motion of W B Fenderson, P W Williams was made permanent chairman He came forward and addresed the convention, and expressed his thanks for the honor; and said thanks be to Providence we have negroes as well calculated to pass decisions of justice as any race, according to the time of their emancipation. The negro race is a race that I am proud to be a descendant of. We are a race that has grown in wisdom as we have grown in enfranciesement and citizenship.

On motion of W B Fenderson, that the chair should appoint a committee of five on resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed W B Fenderson, chairman; J E Everett, James Taylor, Wade Green, and B H Henderson.

After the committee on resolutions withdrew, eloquent speeches were made by several gentlemen.

By acclamation of the convention, L F Hawkins of Boston, Mass., came forward and addressed the convention. He claimed North Carolina for his home, Onslow county his birth-place, and that he loved the people thereof better than ever.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: We, your committee, respectfully report through our chairman, the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution and laws of the United States guarantees to every American citizen, regardless of color, equal rights before the law and at the ballot box;

AND WHEREAS, In the county of Onslow, in the State of North Carolina, we, the colored citizens, have been entirely excluded from the right to serve on juries; therefore be it

Resolved. That we respectfully petition the commissioners and the sheriff of said county of Onslow, to grant we, the colored citizens, our rights as fully and completely as are enjoyed by the white people.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of seven, one from each township, and two from the county at large, to lay this petition for the request of the above right before said officers, and ask them to comply with the same. And the said committee is empowered to take entire control of the said petition and employ counsel, and take such other steps as may be required to give intellectually and morally qualified colored men their full rights before the law, as citizens of Onslow county.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Onslow county, respectfully recommend that the colored citizens of the state of North Carolina hold a convention in the town of Goldsboro, N. C., on the 22d day of February, 1882, at 12 m., to take steps toward securing to the colored citizens of the whole state the enjoyment of those rights to which they are justly entitled.

Resolved, That this meeting will accept with satisfaction this righting of a grievous wrong, and we assure our white fellow citizens that nothing but the oppression of an undeserved stigma caused us to move in the matter.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. W. P. Canaday for his zeal in advocating the full rights before the law of every American citizen, regardless of color, and we sympathize with and endorse his efforts tending thereto.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the Wilmington POST to the support of every true lover of liberty.

W B FENDERSON, Chm'n,
J E EVERETT,
WADE GREEN,
B H HENDERSON,
JAMES TAYLOR, Committee.

The resolutions were received and unanimously adopted. On motion the chairman appointed W B Fenderson and J E Everett a committee to wait on the Hon. W. P. Canaday and request him to address the convention. Mr. Canaday came forward, escorted by Fenderson and Everett, and delivered one of his old-fashioned and witty speeches. He congratulated the convention on the harmonious manner in which it was conducted. He sympathized with us in our disfranchisement; urged us to tend good farms, buy fine horses and buggies, and build fine churches and school houses, make all the money we could and educate our children. At the close of his address he was loudly applauded, and on motion of W B Fenderson he was tendered a vote of thanks for his address.

The convention adjourned for twenty minutes. The convention met again at 4 o'clock p. m., the roll was called and all the delegates answered to their names except one. On motion of R. Kinsy, that the delegation to wait on the commissioners be chosen from the body of delegates which form the convention.

The chairman announced the following gentlemen the committee: Swansboro township, M P Hawkins, chairman; Stump Sound township, J E Everett, Richland township, Hardy Franks, White Oak township, William Sanders, Jacksonville township, Henderson Williams, from county at large, R Kinsey and W B Fenderson, committee.

The first Monday in February is the day fixed for the committee of aggrievances to wait on the commissioners of Onslow county.

A vote of thanks tendered Mr. Pelletier for the use of the hall.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Hon. A. Lloyd for his address.

On motion of W. B. Fenderson that the proceedings of the convention be published in the Wilmington *Post*, Goldsboro *Star* and Raleigh *Banner*, and other papers friendly to the colored race to copy. By suggestion of the chairman a motion was made by W. B. Fenderson that a vote of thanks be tendered the secretary for the faithful performance of his duty. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

P. W. WILLIAMS, chairman.
M. P. HAWKINS, secretary.

TARBORO, N. C., Jan, 9, 1882.

DEAR POST:—I arrived here on Friday last, and have found a very large number of the leading Republicans of this county to be true, honorable and enterprising men. They are working for the benefit of the party. All the officers of this county are good Republicans except one white man, who is exceedingly mean and close. I am proud of old Edgecombe, and have the pleasure of reporting good results here for the cause. Wilson, in Wilson county, is a splendid place, and the old county would be redeemed if it had a Dancey or Danceys. John and Frank Dancey are leading men, and very justly popular here. They will be the leading colored men in this district. John Dancey I look upon as one of the very best and ablest colored men in North Carolina.

I go from here to Weldon, when I will write you again.

Truly yours,
"ONE OF THEM."

SMITHVILLE. N. C., Jan. 5, '82.

EDITOR POST:—The following is concerning the public schools of the county of Brunswick. The Board of Education met at the court House in Smithville on the 3d day of January 1882, and apportioned the school fund for the year 1882, which was about three thousand five hundred dollars, among 2,800 children—its gives $1·25 for each child. We are glad to know that the school fund has increased so much.

On the first day of December, 1881, my friend, Asa Ross, resigned as county surveyor, and on the 4th day of January, 1882, Mr. W. Scott Milliken was appointed in his place. I think Mr. Ross deserves something better, and his friends would be glad to know that he had a good situation.

Very respectfully,
H. K. ROUARK,
Clerk Board of Education.

The *North American Review* will present in its February number, to be published on the 15th of the present month, Part III. of its series of articles on "The Christian Religion." It will be from the pen of George P. Fisher, the eminent professor of ecclesiastical history in the Yale Divinity School—as thorough a scholar and as able a defender of the Christian faith as this country affords. A powerful presentation of the claims of Christianity is expected.

DEATHS DURING THE WEEK—OAKDALE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gooding, pneumonia; Wilbur Trask, consumption.

PINE FOREST—Maggie Lee, phthisic; London Gordon, chronic prostatitis; Eliza Whitney, neuralgia in the head.

SPLICED DURING THE WEEK.—The following licenses were issued by the register of deeds during the past week: Wm. A. Williams and Miss Jean L. Meares; Wm. L. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. Josie C. Grainger; Allen Johnson and Miss Rachel Williams.

ANSWER THIS.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of a case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question.—*Times.*

"Printer's Delight" is a new and pleasant amusement. It is played as follows: Take a sheet of paper and fold it carefully around a bank note, sufficient to pay up all arrears and a year in advance, and mail it to the publisher of this paper. We have several subscribers on our list who should take a hand in this new game, and we hope they will do so without waiting for another invitation.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

January 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 52 cents per gallon. No sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $2 05 for Strained and $2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Quoted firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at $2 50 for Hard, $3 75 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin, a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Small sales reported on a basis of 11⅛c and 100 do. at 11¼c per lb for Middling, closing steady. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 11-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 1-16	" "
Low Middling	10 15-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling	11¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	452 bales
Spirits Turpentine	134 casks
Rosin,	1473 bbls
Tar,	89 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	131 bbls

January 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 100 casks at 51½ cents per gallon. Market firm.

ROSIN.—Market dull at $2 02½ for Strained and $2 07½ for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Firm at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm at $2 50 bid for Hard, $4 00 for Yellow Dip and $3 20 per bbl for Virgin; a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm at yesterday's advance, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11¼c, closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day.

Ordinary,	8 13-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	10 3 16	" "
Low Middling,	11 1-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	11¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	463 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	90 casks
Rosin,	1000 bbls
Tar,	177 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	18 bbls

January 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 51½ cents per gallon, but without any sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 95 for Strained and $2 50 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Firm at $1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 25 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip and $2 80 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling. Market quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8⅛	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	10⅛	" "
Low Middling,	10 1-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	11¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1329 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	179 casks.
Rosin,	1456 bbls.
Tar,	461 "
Crude turpentine.	735 "

January 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet at 51½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $2 00 for Strained, and $2 05 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Firm at $2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm at $2 50 for Hard, $4 00 for Yellow Dip and $3 20 per bbl for Virgin; a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11⅛c. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 13-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 3-16	" " "
Low Middling,	11 1-16	" " "
Middling	11⅛	" " "
Good Middling.	11¼	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	421 bales
Spirits turpentine,	127 casks
Rosin,	1518 bbls
Tar,	237 "
Crude turpentine.	160 "

January 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 51½ cents per gallon; with no sales reported.

ROSIN.—Market dull at $2 00 for Strained and $2 05 for for Good Strained, with no sales.

TAR.—Steady at $2 15 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales as offered.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm at $2 50 for Hard, $4 for Yellow Dip and $3 00 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin.

COTTON.—Sales of 125 bales on a basis of 11⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	8 13-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 11 16	" "
Low Middling,	11 1-16	" "
Middling,	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	11¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	301 bales
Spirits Turpentine	135 casks
Rosin,	902 bbls
Tar,	179 bbls
Crude Turpentine	71 bbls

January 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Buyers and sellers apart. No sales reported.

ROSIN.—Steady at $1 95 for Strained and $2 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Firm at $2 20 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 50 for Hard, $4 00 for Yellow Dip and $3 20 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales at the following quotations.

Ordinary,	8 13-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	10 3-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 1-16	" "
Middling	11⅛	" "
Good Middling.	11¼	" "

January 11.

TIMBER.—We hear of sales during the week at the following prices: Common sappy $5, Common Fair Heart $6 50@$7 00, Fair Mill $8@$9, Prince Mill $10@$10, Extra Mill $12@$14, Extra Large Yellow Pine $14@$15.

1882.
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Any two above named,	7 00
Harper's Young People,	1 50
Harper's Magazine, Harper's Young People,	5 00
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Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 10.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.30 P. M

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BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.15 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 5.30 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 P. M
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may 23-tf

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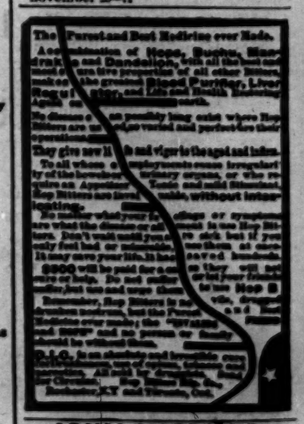

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